CENTERS OF COMPASSION

Our Hospitals in China

Price Three Cents

WOMAN'S
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SLEEPER DAVIS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

PEKING, CHINA

PEKING, capital of China, is situated in the Province of Chihli about ninety miles from the seacoast. It is a city of about one million inhabitants and is provided with electric lights, water supply, railroads to all parts of the country. Many automobiles are seen on its streets.

The new hospital is a handsome four-story building of gray brick, located in the southeastern part of the city. It is the center of a large medical work, including patients from the city proper, the southern city, and many from the country. It was finished in September, 1915, and cost approximately $25,000. This does not include any equipment.

On the first floor are the

Laundry, dining room, kitchens for Chinese food and for foreign food, storerooms, charity wards with 24 beds, surgical wards with 8 beds, medical with 8 beds, diseases of eye, 8 beds.

On the second floor are the

Office, reception room.
Two studies for foreign nurses.
Three semi-private wards, 8 beds each.
Three private wards, 2 beds each.

The third floor accommodates the

Obstetrical Department.
Delivery room, 2 private rooms, 1 ward of 8 beds.
Children's ward of 8 beds.
Three private rooms and bedrooms for the two American nurses.

On the fourth floor are the

Operating, anæsthetizing and sterilizing rooms.
Eight private or semi-private rooms (at present occupied by nurses).

Halls are broad, stairways broad and easy of ascent. An elevator shaft has been built but elevator is not yet installed. All wards and rooms are well lighted with large French windows and the fourth floor is provided with a pleasant roof garden.

All doors and windows are screened.

The hospital is heated with hot water, lighted with electricity and provided with modern bathrooms and toilets and a diet kitchen on each floor.

The wards are provided with up-to-date American iron beds.

A new two-story isolation building, equipped for the isolation of three diseases, is located on the grounds to the south of the main building. In the isolation building is the hospital laboratory, well equipped and up to date.

Plans for a new up-to-date dispensary are under consideration.

Our hospital work is large, and a very important factor in building the Christian community in this strategic center. Our doctors minister to all classes from the highest to the lowest, members of the royal family and of the president's family being among their patients.

The work is greatly hampered and limited in its growth by the lack of women on the staff. The three doctors we have on the field who are now doing double duty, serving on the teaching staff of the Medical School as well as in our hospital work, are all needed for full-time service in one or the other of the two places. We therefore need at least three additional doctors.

A laboratory worker is also greatly needed.

Other needs are: A doctor's residence, $10,000; an elevator for the hospital, $3500.

Hospital Staff

Dr. M. M. Manderson.
Dr. Minnie Stryker.
Dr. Ethel L. Leonard.
Dr. Frances J. Heath (on furlough).
Miss Alice Powell, R.N. (on furlough).
Miss Frances Wilson, R.N.
Miss Ruth Danner, R.N.

WILLIAM GAMBLE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

CHUNGKING, with its population of 700,000, is situated on the Yangtse River 1400 miles west of Shanghai. The nearest railroad station is at Hankow 1000 miles away. The only method of access to Chungking is up the river, either in the small steamers which ply irregularly the last six hundred miles, or in small native houseboats.

The hospital was built in 1901-02 by Mrs. Fannie Nast Gamble in memory of her husband.

It is a substantial two and one-half story brick building of sixty beds, centrally located in the great commercial city of Chungking.

It is one of three women's hospitals for a population of between seventy or eighty millions.

The original cost was $5000. Mrs. Gamble, at her death, gave $25,000 for additional land, the enlargement and additional equipment.

The first year of hospital work about 6000 patients were treated; there has since been a steady increase until last year there were 21,136 patients treated.

The halls are broad; stairways broad and easy of ascent. The three large wards are light, airy rooms. The private wards and rooms are light and cheerful.

The large wards all open on porches which were wide and roomy until, because of the hospital's being entirely too small to accommodate the patients, its porches were partially enclosed and made into open-air private wards.

The hospital furniture was made on the ground by native workmen but it is well made and substantial. The beds are iron beds from England. The operating and sterilizing rooms, on the second floor, have good skylight, as well as side lights, and are equipped with modern sterilizer and operating table and well supplied with instruments.

Dr. Agnes Edmonds, who for years conducted the work of the hospital with great efficiency, has been in the homeland for four years, unable to return because of illness.

Dr. Laura E. Jones has been appointed and will

arrive on the field early in 1920. Miss Lillian Holmes and Miss Winnogene Penney, both experienced nurses, await the doctor's coming to open the work of the hospital.

Miss Lydia Chen, a Chinese doctor trained in our Peking Medical College for Women, will be an associated doctor.

ELIZABETH SKELTON DANFORTH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

KIUKIANG, KIANGSI PROVINCE, CHINA

KIUKIANG (population 60,000) is situated on the south side of the Yangtse River, 450 miles southwest of Shanghai, 150 miles east of Hankow, 20 miles north of the entrance of Poyang Lake, two and one-half days' journey from Shanghai by comfortable river steamers. It is connected with Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, by the Nan Hsun Railway.

Medical work was opened by Dr. Mary Stone and Dr. Ida Kahn in 1896.

Four years later the hospital was built, a second wing being added in 1908. The building is made of gray brick trimmed with gray granite.

The dispensary and isolation ward were erected at a cost of $12,000.

The Anna Stone Home for physician and evangelistic workers was built in 1909.

The orthopedic ward, built in memory of Ida Gracey, is a unique feature of the work and furnishes a beautiful demonstration of a Christlike service to the Chinese.

The nurses' home so much needed has just been provided for by the handsome gift of Dr. and Mrs. Nast of Cincinnati and is to be erected in memory of Mrs. Fannie Nast Gamble.

Other needs are: X-ray equipment and electric lighting for the plant.

Medical Staff

Dr. Mary Stone, physician in charge.

Dr. Phoebe Stone.

Two Chinese assistants.

Eight graduate nurses.

Class of nurses in training: Seniors, 4; Juniors, 11; Freshmen, 15.

THE DR. SITES MEMORIAL GOOD SHEPHERD HOSPITAL

MINTSING, CHINA

MINTSING CITY is the county seat of the district, or Gaing City. Mintsing City is almost fifty miles up the Minn River from Foochow on the south side of the river, in the center of that great district. Mintsing Hospital, however, is at Lek Du (Sixth Township) about twenty miles up a little creek straight south of Mintsing City. The only way to get there is by "rat boat" pulled up over the rapids of this little creek which takes all day, or by Chinese mountain chairs, or by walking. All the material for the hospital is brought to Lek Du in the small rat boats.

The building is of the type so prevalent all over South China a few years ago. It is made of mud, brick and woodwork painted a light green.

It has two stories, with a chapel, dispensary rooms, two or three wards, private rooms, and a small operating room. Over the dispensary are rooms for the American staff (so far consisting only of Dr. Carleton). A building for Chinese assistant and nurses is in the same compound just back of the hospital proper.

Outside the compound wall an old Chinese building has been purchased where there is accommodation for from twenty to thirty men patients, the men helpers and men servants.

There is no market in Mintsing, therefore a messenger has to be sent to Foochow once a week for such supplies as cannot be produced in the hospital garden or poultry yard.

Dr. Mary Carleton has been a veritable "good shepherd" among the people of the villages in this mountain district for thirty years. She has trained a corps of Chinese workers who are ably "carrying on" while she must come to the homeland for rest and study.

The most imperative needs are:

First. A physician.

Second. A nurse.

Third. A heating plant sufficient to sterilize towels, dressing and nurses' clothing.

Fourth. A small windmill, so that water which is plentiful just in front of the hospital may be pumped into a reservoir and piped through the hospital. It now must be carried by coolies.

Fifth. Screening for the entire building.

Sixth. A small tubercular ward. It would cost about $1500.

LETITIA MASON QUINE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

CHINKIANG, CHINA

CHINKIANG lies on the south side of the Yangtse River at the junction with the Grand Canal coming from Tientsin. The city is 150 miles northwest of Shanghai, connected by railroad, and 45 miles northeast of Nanking, the former capital of China.

From 1884 to 1913, 124,598 patients were treated in the old Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.

The new hospital is a handsome building of gray brick with red trimmings and is well located. It is the center of a large medical work that reaches all parts of the city and out into the country districts. It was finished October, 1913, at a cost of $10,000.

On the first floor are the

Dispensary departments (dressing, drug and reception rooms), laboratory, library, offices and dietary kitchen.

On the second floor are the

Surgical wards with 23 beds.

Three private rooms with 3 beds, two with 2 beds.

One operating room, sterilizing room, dressing room and large linen room.

On the third floor are the

Medical wards with 27 beds.

Three private rooms.

Two obstetrical rooms (for delivery).

Two large linen rooms.

Halls are broad, stairways broad, easy of ascent.

The two large wards are light, airy, sunny rooms.

Private rooms open on front verandas by French windows. The building is screened throughout.

In the rear, in a separate building, are the kitchen, fuel and laundry rooms.

The old hospital, renovated for a home for

nurses, was completed April, 1915, and is named the Mrs. Maria Abraham Heacock Memorial. It accommodates twenty nurses.

Among the urgent needs are:

A water system,	$2500
A heating plant,	4000
Bathtubs and washing machines,	700
X-ray equipment,	3000
Equipment for operating room,	1000

A doctor. A nurse.

Hospital Staff

Dr. Emma Robbins, physician in charge.
Miss Florence Sayles, R.N.

ISABELLA FISHER HOSPITAL

TIENTSIN, CHINA

TIENTSIN is in the province of Chihli, on the Pei Ho River and the Grand Canal. It is sixty miles from the sea and eighty-five miles from Peking, the capital of China. It is the terminal of the Tientsin Pukow Railroad and is on the Peking Mukden Railroad. Before the war it was possible to go from Tientsin to London, England, in twelve days via the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The original Isabella Fisher Hospital was built in 1881 by Dr. Leonora Howard King.

The new building was begun April 20, 1914. It is situated in a densely populated section of the native city and is the only Christian hospital for women and children in a city of a million people.

The building is constructed of gray brick and has a red tile roof. It was put up at a cost of 40,000 taels, or about $25,000.

On the ground floor, main building, are the

Offices, reception room, children's ward with 6 beds.
Maternity ward, with delivery room and nursery adjoining.
Medical ward, with 4 beds.
Four private rooms, three with 2 beds each.
Bathrooms, toilet and utility rooms.

On the second floor there is the

Surgical department in a separate wing.
Private rooms.

Two large wards.

Bathrooms, toilet and utility rooms.

The halls are eight feet wide and well lighted; the stairs, of concrete, are broad and easy of ascent.

There is a large sun parlor on each floor, opening off the porch which is eleven feet wide and runs across the front of the building.

The building is equipped with electric lights, steam heat and modern plumbing. Every room in the building is well lighted, is sunny and has an abundance of air space. Transoms over every door. Ceilings are 12 feet high on first floor and on second floor 11½ feet.

The walls are finished in cement plaster; all woodwork, except floors, finished in good American varnish. Floors done in Chinese oil. All the floors in the halls, toilets, bath and utility rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, linen closets, storerooms, verandas, etc., are made of gray cement tiles laid on reinforced concrete. The building is practically fireproof. The surgical wing is all done in white and was said by the Rockefeller Commission to be the finest in China. Windows are numerous and all are screened in summer; there are double windows on north and west in winter.

The surgical ward has four beds.

There is a well-equipeu laboratory.

The hospital is equipped with iron beds made to order in Japan, with cross strips of iron instead of springs. The dispensary building is entirely separate from the main hospital, with facilities for treating several hundred patients daily.

The greatest need is for a nurses' home. Isolation wards and servants' quarters are also greatly needed.

Funds to make possible a country medical work would be a great blessing to the people.

The salary for a Chinese house doctor is needed.

Medical Staff

Dr. Iva Miller, physician in charge.
Dr. Emma Martin (on furlough).
One Chinese assistant.
Miss Eva Gregg, R.N.
Miss Mabel E. Simpson, R.N.
Miss Mary Bedell, laboratory worker.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

NANCHANG, KIANGSI PROVINCE, CHINA

NANCHANG, the capital of Kiangsi Province, is situated at the junction of the Kan and Fu Rivers, about thirty miles south of Poyang Lake. It is five hundred miles distant from Shanghai and is connected by rail with Kiukiang, a Yangtse River port. It is one of China's rich, southern, agricultural provinces, and numbers about one million inhabitants. It is the commercial, political and educational center of a great province larger than Illinois and with five times its population. Expert observers and travelers in China estimate Nanchang to be one of the five best purely native cities in the great Chinese Republic. It has railroad and steamboat connections with the Yangtse River, and thence has steamboat and rail connections with Shanghai and the Pacific Coast. It is a journey of from sixty to seventy-two hours from Shanghai to Nanchang.

In this great city years ago Miss Howe began her work for Chinese women. With her in 1902, at the invitation of the wealthy gentry of Nanchang, came Dr. Ida Kahn to open medical work for women. The gentry presented the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with a good site within the city on which to locate this work. A small building was secured from a Buddhist nunnery and here Dr. Kahn opened a clinic. This site has since then been constantly added to by purchase and gift and is today one of the beauty spots of Nanchang. In addition to her skill as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Kahn is an expert horticulturist and a great lover of trees and flowers.

In 1913 a one-hundred-bed hospital building was completed on this site. This is a fine roomy, two-story-and-basement building of brick and granite. The wide corridors with their mahogany red floors — native pine finished with the beautiful Ningpo varnish — glistening in their cleanliness, afford beautiful sunny promenades for the patients. Likewise the five large wards are airy and sunny havens of cleanliness and health for thousands of women sufferers who never before had seen such beautiful thoughtfulness and love bestowed on the sick.

There are a dozen or more private rooms besides attractive reception rooms, classrooms, nurses' living rooms, and a large section devoted to the chapel and the out-patient dispensary work. Thousands of patients are treated in this dispensary every year.

The building is in the shape of a big "H" with the open sides toward the east and west, so its rooms have abundant light.

In the northwest and southeast arms are large fourteen-bed wards with verandas to the east and north. These are on both first and second floors.

In the northwest arm is a very large ward or assembly room with a capacity of about thirty beds. There are not beds and equipment enough to furnish this room, so it is used as a lecture or assembly room for special occasions. On the second floor of this part is a series of one-and-two-bed private rooms, ten or twelve in number.

In the southeast arm on the main floor are the chapel waiting room for dispensary patients, the examining rooms, treatment, drug rooms, laboratory. On the second floor of this section are a series of private one-and-two-bed rooms that are at present used by the nurses.

In the cross arm of the "H" on the main floor are entrance reception rooms, nurses' dining room, classrooms, and bathrooms. On the second floor are the operating suite and two special private rooms.

The cost of erecting this building was $15,000.

The grounds about the hospital building are spacious and beautifully laid out with choice shrubbery, trees and flowers. Dr. Kahn's horticulture wins the admiration of China's connoisseurs in the horticultural art. The entrance, with its imposing wrought-iron gates, stands about fifty yards distant from the hospital building.

The grounds are surrounded by a high brick wall, as is the custom everywhere in the Orient, and are located against the city wall in one corner of the city away from the crowd and noise of traffic.

The needs are:

First. A nurses' home,	$8000
Second. Kitchen and laundry,	2500
Third. Furniture and equipment for the unfur-	

nished wing and additional hospital equipment, several thousand dollars. Nurse scholarships needed.

Medical Staff

Dr. Ida Kahn, doctor in charge.

Miss Hazel Shoub, business manager and doctor's assistant. Ten nurses in training.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

LUNGTIEN, CHINA

LUNGTIEN is a little town on the seacoast but draws from a large country district. To reach it from Foochow one goes by boat to the river anchorage, ten miles below the city, and then up another smaller river about ten or fifteen miles. It requires the help of two tides to reach the village up this second creek, where one leaves the boat to go overland for about twenty-five or thirty miles.

The hospital is built of red brick, and is a two-story building set in a spacious compound. It suffers much from wind and brick disintegration from the action of the salt. It has recently had a new roof and contagious wards built.

On the first floor are

Drug room.
Clinic room.
Dressing room.
A waiting room used as a chapel.
Wards and rooms for patients.

On the second floor

Large, light operating room.
Rooms for private patients and operative cases.
Dr. Li's two bedrooms and pleasant sitting room.
Nurses' rooms.

There are ten nurses in training. Dr. Wong Kie Chung has been Dr. Li's assistant for ten years. She is a very earnest Christian, and a faithful, efficient worker. The work of this splendid staff of Chinese has outgrown the building and equipment.

The patients are crowded into every possible space, and six nurses are sleeping in a twelve-by-fourteen room. The furniture is wooden, and the beds rattan, and all are old.

The operating room is very poorly equipped.

The most helpful thing we can do in the mission

fields is to encourage the development of work under native leadership. This hospital under the care of Dr. Li Bi Cu, one of our able Chinese doctors, must be enlarged, remodeled and refurnished.

A doctor's residence is also one of the necessities.

It will require quite a sum of money to put this plant at maximum efficiency, but this is one of the places where we need ask for money only.

MAGAW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

FOOCHOW, CHINA

FOOCHOW, the capital of Fukien Province, lies about halfway between Shanghai and Hongkong. The old walled city, built about four thousand years ago, is three miles to the north, but the present new city that has grown up within the last two thousand years is on both banks of the beautiful Min River, ten miles from the steamer anchorage and thirty miles from the open sea, surrounded by mountains. The only way to reach the city from the outside world is by steamer from the north or south. This city has been called "The Gateway to Southern China" and is the center of wealth, education and commerce for all the inland country. The people from the inland country come to the city by the river boats, or overland.

The climate is very hot in summer, with a long rainy season in the spring, but delightful in the fall and winter.

The first hospital for women in China was the one Dr. Trask built here in 1875, known as the Liangau Hospital. That hospital was built on the south side of the river, three minutes' walk from the up-river boat landing and ten minutes from the steamer landing. Forty years later, 1915, the old hospital was replaced by the new Magaw Memorial. At the laying of the cornerstone of this building, in 1912, the governor of the province was present and participated, this being the first woman's function so honored. After dining with a large company in the mission home, he spoke at the ceremony. Later he delivered the address at the first commencement of the Nurses' Training School.

The new hospital is a handsome building, of red brick with gray trimming, three stories high, with

wings extended, forming an open court in front — Chinese style.

On the first floor. To the left as one enters are the chapel, clinic, consulting and dressing rooms. To the right, nurses' rooms with bathroom. In the center, in the main part, is the large kitchen, laundry, storerooms for supplies, drugs and general use, wood and furnace room, with room for helpers and elevator shaft. The morgue is connected, but is outside and unseen.

On the second floor are children's ward and general ward with bathrooms. To the right, two large medical wards with bathroom. Center, main reception rooms, nurses' classroom and offices, matron's room, diet kitchen, linen dressing and drug rooms with laboratory.

On the third floor. To the left are small private rooms and bathroom. To the right, one private suite, maternity ward and delivery room. In the center, diet kitchen, eye ward, two surgical wards, three family private rooms, dressing room and operating suite consisting of operating, sterilizing and anæsthetic rooms.

The halls and stairways are all wide, light and airy. Six sun parlors finish the three-story building of the two wings and wide open verandas on all three floors make life pleasant for patients.

The building is finished in hard wood, oiled, natural color. All windows are French style opening into the rooms. There are shutters on all outside windows. Ceilings are high and walls finished in hard plaster and painted or decorated in hard finish. Numerous closets, drawers and lockers in all parts of the building. Nine outside entrances and three inside stairways give easy access to all parts of building. The building is screened, equipped with American iron beds and lighted with electricity.

Large beautiful grounds dotted with trees and Oriental flowering shrubs, tennis and volley-ball courts and soft green lawns make this the most beautiful compound in Foochow.

The Nurses' Training School in connection with the hospital was opened in 1908 by Cora Simpson and registered in 1914. It was the first school registered in China and was among the first, if not

the very first to graduate a nurse. The regular three-year nurses' course is given and a fourth year for the obstetrical course.

The hospital workers are in charge of a large and most interesting leper work. The colony is five miles away. We have there a home, a day school, a dispensary and a church. The force of resident workers includes a pastor, a teacher and two Bible women. There is a fine church membership who enjoy all the regular service of a well organized church.

There is a large practice among the floating boat population. Patients come from the far-inland districts, as well as from the seacoast near by and the population of the city of a million or more.

The surgery and maternity field is unlimited, and a large opportunity open for research, medical, social service and public health work.

The medical residence is connected with the hospital by a covered walk of twenty feet.

The hospital needs a heating plant and an elevator.

To complete the plant a fourth story should be added to be used as dormitories for the nurses who are now overcrowded in their temporary quarters on the first floor. A dispensary building and a chapel are needed.

The semi-foreign building in the compound used as an isolation building needs remodeling.

Two doctors and a nurse are imperative needs.

Medical Staff

Dr. Ellen Lyon.
Miss Cora Simpson, R.N.

WOOLSTON MEMORIAL DISPENSARY

FOOCHOW, CHINA

WOOLSTON MEMORIAL DISPENSARY is inside the walled city of Foochow, ten minutes' walk west of the South Gate. It is just at the foot of Black Rock Hill on the Su and opens onto a very busy street. It is a new red-brick building of two stories.

On the first floor there is a pretty little chapel, a consulting clinic and dressing rooms.

The second floor furnishes rooms for emergency patients and also rooms for helpers.

There are wide French windows and doors, making the place airy and cheerful.

The doctor's residence is back of the dispensary — a very pretty semi-foreign, brick house, with many trees and flowers about it.

Dr. Hu King Eng, one of the best physicians in the province, and a very influential Chinese woman, is in charge. Her principal assistant is Dr. Suek Eng, her sister. They have developed a large, strong medical work. It is work like this, developed by the initiative of able Chinese leaders, that is the objective in our ideals.

MARGARET ELIZA NAST MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

SIENYU, CHINA

SIENYU is a walled city of about 35,000 inhabitants located in a fertile, densely populated plain 125 miles southwest of Foochow and 27 miles from Hinghwa, a hard day's journey.

The hospital was erected in 1904 by Mrs. W. A. Gamble as a memorial to her mother. It has a capacity of 60 beds and is under homeopathic management. It is a substantial building 130 feet by 55 feet, built outside the city with an acre of ground surrounding it.

There are six wards with six beds each.

There are four private wards with three beds and three wards with four beds each.

All windows and doors are screened.

The operating room is well equipped.

The drug room, laboratory, offices, chapel and dressing rooms are on the first floor.

The ceilings are twelve feet high, and the rooms well lighted and ventilated.

Rooms are furnished with American iron beds.

Dr. Emma Betow, an able physician and surgeon, has been in charge of the work for many years. A year ago Dr. Eda Johnson went to her assistance. A nurse has been appointed and will go to the field early in 1920.

A nurses' home and a chapel are needs which have been provided for by Mrs. Gamble and will be erected in the near future.